

# RECORD OF A YEAR.

## Important Events Crowded the Past Twelve Months.

### MUCH HISTORY MADE.

The Year 1898 Will Be Remembered as a Most Notable One.

A Chronological Review Shows It to Have Been Remarkable in Many Respects—War with Spain Takes Foremost Place in the Interesting Record—Concise Story of That Victorious Conflict—International and Internal Dissensions Among European Countries—Disaster and Death at Home and Abroad.

To him who is concerned with history in the making there very rarely comes a year more heavily laden with important events than the year 1898. It has seen every state in Europe, except peaceful Scandinavia and the Dutch communities, face to face with either war or internal dissolution—some of them within measurable distance of both. Yet the greatest effects have not been in Europe; 1898 has seen the United States forced, not by any greed of power, but by its humanitarian ideals, to take its part in European relations. A brief but glorious armed conflict with Spain has been begun, prosecuted to its end and settled by a treaty of peace upon which the ink is scarcely dry. The inception of great political changes has been witnessed in China; two European rulers have come to their death; several men and women prominent in statecraft, military affairs, reform, literature and music, have passed away; the year has been marked by some terrible marine disasters, causing great loss of life; and fire, flood and storm have numbered their victims by scores and caused extensive loss of property.

The war between the United States and Spain was the foremost event or series of events in the year's history. It was the sixth war waged by the American people against foreigners, was declared April 25, 1898, and continued until Aug. 12, about four months. The United States employed over 200 warships, of all classes, and 200,000 regulars and volunteers, nearly 200,000 of whom, however, did not see active service against the Spaniards. The United States forces won all the battles of the war; the most notable engagements being Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish Eastern fleet at Manila bay, Admiral Sampson's destruction of the Spanish Cape de Verde squadron at Santiago, and Gen. Shafter's capture of Santiago. The American naval forces lost not a vessel, and but 17 killed and 87 wounded; but the army lost 216 killed and 1,437 wounded. The Spanish navy lost 85 warships valued at \$36,500,000, more than 1,000 sailors in killed alone; and the army lost nearly 3,000 in killed, besides wounded. Spain was obliged to relinquish Cuba and to cede all its remaining West Indian possessions to the United States; also the island of Guam, one of the Ladrones, and lost sovereignty over practically all the Philippines. The United States expended about \$300,000,000 in prosecuting the war. Spain was completely bankrupted.

The chronological table that follows gives the most important happenings of 1898, foremost among which are those of the war with Spain.

#### CONFLICT WITH SPAIN.

##### Events of the War Lately Won by the United States.

**January.**  
25—U. S. battleship Maine, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., is ordered to Havana, Cuba.

**February.**  
6—The publication of a letter written by Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, leads to the Minister's resignation of his post and the appointment of Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe.  
25—The U. S. battleship Maine, lying in the harbor of Havana, is destroyed and sunk by an explosion between 9 and 10 o'clock p. m.

**March.**  
8—Congress votes to place \$50,000,000 at the unqualified disposal of President McKinley as an emergency fund.  
10—Spain remonstrates against the presence of the United States fleet at Key West and against other measures of defense by our Government.  
27—Facts concerning Cuba stated in the Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as the result of personal observation.  
28—Court of inquiry's report on the Maine sent to Congress.

**April.**  
5—Consul General Lee recalled.  
10—Consul General Lee leaves Cuba.  
21—President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.  
15—Army ordered to mobilize.  
18—Senate's bill concerning resolutions passed.  
18—Congress votes against Cuban recognition.  
20—Congress passes resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.  
20—Queen opens Cortes with war speech. Government announces its opposition to privateering. President signs notification to the nations of intention to blockade.

**May.**  
21—Our minister at Madrid, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, informed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States are terminated. President McKinley cables our ultimatum to Spain, demanding a reply by April 23. Senor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish minister,

receives his passport and leaves Washington.  
22—Cruiser New York, Sampson's flagship, captures Pedro, 2,000 tons, fifteen miles east of Havana. Cuban ports blockaded by the American squadron.  
23—The President issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers.  
24—(Sunday)—A Spanish decree declaring war against the United States was gazetted at Madrid.  
25—Congress passes a resolution declaring that the state of war existed from April 21.  
26—Recruiting volunteers began in New York City.  
27—United States vessels bombard Matanzas. Seventh New York Regiment declines to enlist.  
28—Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hongkong for Manila.  
29—Spanish squadron sails from Cape Verde for the West Indies. New York shells Cuban forts. U. S. cruiser Yallahs (Paris) arrives in New York.  
30—Commodore Dewey's squadron arrives off Manila. Cavalry sharpshooters off Havana.

**May.**  
1—U. S. cruiser Toledo arrives at New York from Falmouth. Commodore Dewey's squadron destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.  
2—Cable from Manila to Hongkong cut by Commodore Dewey.  
4—Battleship Oregon and gunboat Marletta sail from Rio Janeiro.  
7—Commodore Dewey informs State Department of the seizure of Cavite.  
9—Congress thanks Rear Admiral Dewey.  
10—The Gussie expedition sailed from Tampa.  
11—Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo-boat Winslow killed by a shell from the Spanish forts at Cardenas.

**June.**  
1—Transports for Manila arrive at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the Boys in Blue become the guests of the city. Monitor Monadnock ordered to Manila from San Francisco.  
2—Spain again appeals to the Powers to intervene.  
4—American squadron bombarded Santiago de Cuba.  
4—Lieut. Hobson sinks cruiser Merrimack in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.  
6—Fortifications of Santiago de Cuba reduced.  
7—American squadron bombards and silences batteries at Santiago. Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus sail for Manila.  
8—Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.  
9—House agrees on war revenue conference report.  
10—Admiral Sampson reports he has held Guantanamo harbor since the 5th. Senate agrees on conference report on war revenue bill.  
11—Four Americans at Calmanera are killed in a fight with the Spaniards.  
13—Thirty-two transports with Shafter's troops sail for Santiago. President McKinley signs the war tax bill.  
14—Two Americans and several hundred Spaniards killed in a battle at Calmanera.

**July.**  
1—Shafter's army began the assault upon Santiago de Cuba, capturing the enemy's outer works.  
2—Shafter renewed the attack upon Santiago, losing about 1,000 in killed and wounded, and making 2,000 Spanish prisoners. The Spanish casualties probably exceeded those of the Americans.  
3—Cervera's fleet destroyed at Santiago, with great loss of life.  
6—Spanish transport Alfonso XII. blown up off Martiel by American gunboats. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimack, and his comrades exchanged for Spanish prisoners outside Santiago.  
7—President signs Hawaiian annexation resolution. Admiral Dewey took Subig and 1,800 prisoners.  
11—Cruiser St. Louis brings Admiral Cervera and 746 prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H. Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago.  
13—Announced that yellow fever has broken out in Gen. Shafter's army.  
14—Gen. Toral and the Spanish army surrendered Santiago at 3 p. m.  
17—"Old Glory" raised over Santiago at noon.  
18—President issues a proclamation providing for the government of Santiago. Seven American vessels bombard Manzanillo and destroy seven Spanish ships.  
21—Gen. Miles, with 3,415 men on transports, conveyed by warships, starts to take Porto Rico. American gunboats capture Nipe and sink the Spanish cruiser

er Jorge Juan. Gen. Callixto Garcia, commander of the Cuban army of Eastern Cuba, owing to discontent because the American Government has ignored him and his troops in the surrender of Santiago, withdrew. News reached this country that the second expedition to reinforce Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cavite.  
22—Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of the Philippines.  
23—Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.  
25—Gen. Miles and 3,500 men reach Guacilo, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.  
26—Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French ambassador, and his first secretary, M. Thiebaut, confer with President McKinley in regard to terms of peace.  
27—The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to Capt. Davis, of gunboat Dixie.  
30—News of Gen. Merritt's arrival at Cavite received at Washington. Dewey informs the President that Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief, assumed a defiant attitude.  
31—The Spanish forces at Cavite made a sortie during a fierce storm on the American troops in the Malate trenches. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Ten of Gen. Merritt's men were killed and forty-eight wounded.

**August.**  
2—President McKinley makes public the terms of peace offered to Spain by the United States.  
4—The monitor Monterey and its consort Brutus, arrive at Manila. Gen. Shafter and his subordinates ask that the fever-stricken army at Santiago de Cuba be removed north.  
5—Formal orders issued for the removal of Gen. Shafter's army to this country.  
6—Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States. Guayama, Porto Rico, captured by Gen. Haines' forces. Three Americans cornered.  
8—Spain accepts President McKinley's peace terms. Certain representations were made regarding Cuba which were not accepted, however. Spaniards at Guantanamo lay down their arms and surrender to Brig. Gen. Ewers.  
9—Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Coamo, Porto Rico, after a lively fight, in which seven Pennsylvania volunteers were wounded. Two hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners. Spaniards attempt to retake the lighthouse at Cape San Juan, but are repulsed with heavy loss.  
10—A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley. Gen. Schwan's forces defeat Spanish troops at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Loss on our side two killed and one wounded.  
11—Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.  
12—M. Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, signs the protocol and a cessation of hostilities is ordered.  
13—Surrender of the city of Manila, after stiff bombardment by Dewey.  
30—Gen. Merritt leaves Manila for Paris to aid the Peace Commission.

**September.**  
5—Spanish Cortes convenes to consider peace proposals.  
9—Gen. Otis, United States commander at Manila, demanded the removal of the insurgents from that city.  
10—Spanish Senate adopts the peace protocol.  
12—The situation at Manila reported critical.  
13—Spanish Chambers of Deputies adopts the peace protocol.  
16—Spanish Peace Commission appointed, with Senor Rios, President of the Senate, as President.  
17—The Peace Commission of the United States sails for Paris.  
19—Spanish Government issues an order for all troops in the West Indies to return home.  
20—The evacuation of the outlying positions in Porto Rico begun by the Spanish.  
20—American and Spanish Commissioners meet in Paris.

**October.**  
1—American and Spanish Peace Commissioners hold their first session.  
4—American Peace Commission receives the report of Gen. Merritt in Paris.  
18—Formal ceremony of raising the United States flag over San Juan takes place. American Commissioners refuse to assume any portion of Cuban debt.  
24—Gen. Ortega, with the last of the Spanish soldiers, sails from Porto Rico for Spain.  
26—Spanish soldiers captured at Manila during the war are released by United States.  
27—Spanish Peace Commissioners accept condition of the non-assumption of Cuban debt by United States.

**November.**  
28—Terms of peace accepted by Spain.

**December.**  
10—Treaty of peace with Spain signed at Paris.

#### GENERAL CHRONOLOGY.

**Record of Events that Have Occurred During the Past Year.**

**January.**  
1—Officers of the Cuban provisional government sworn in.  
2—Six persons burned to death at Jersey City, N. J.  
3—Thirty persons killed by collapse of floor in city hall at London, Ont.  
7—Theodore Burton hanged for murder at St. Quentin prison, California.  
8—Six men killed by explosion of an Ohio River towboat near Glenfield, Pa. Fifteen men drowned off Haudse by foundering of a French steamer. Six lives lost in a mine explosion near Pittsburg, Kan. Death of Maj. Moses P. Handy.  
12—Forty lives and \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by a tornado at Fort Smith, Ark.  
16—Death of Hon. Benj. Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, at Thomaston, Ga.  
19—Bread riots at Ancona, Italy.  
20—Fire loss of \$600,000 at East Grand Forks, Minn.  
22—Marriage of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Mrs. Col. Collier. Destructive storm over the West and South.  
25—Many persons burned to death in a conflagration at Spokane, Wash. \$1,500,000 worth of property at East St. Louis, Ill., including Union elevator and Burlington freight depot, destroyed by fire.  
27—January wheat sells for \$1.05 in Chicago. Steamer City of Duluth lost off St. Joseph, Mich.  
29—Several persons killed in a smash-up on the Maine Central Railway at Orono. Ten men killed by caving in of Northwest land tunnel in Chicago.

**February.**  
1—Six lives lost by burning of the Alford House, Grovesville, N. Y. Schooner Briggs wrecked off Little Nahaun and eight lives lost.  
2—\$500,000 fire loss in Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
8—Six persons killed in railway collision near Boston. Fire destroys \$225,000 worth of property at Scranton, Pa.  
4—Seven killed in railroad wreck at Glasgow, Scotland.  
6—\$20,000 fire at Albany, Ind. Holland-American steamer Veendam wrecked in mid-ocean.  
9—Adolph L. Leutger sentenced to life imprisonment for wife murder in Chicago. Assassination of President Barrios of Guatemala. \$250,000 fire loss at Fort Worth, Texas.  
10—Thirty-eight lives crushed out by falling walls at Pittsburg.  
11—Nassau Chambers in New York burned; loss, \$500,000. French ship Flacbat

goes down off Canary Islands; 87 lives lost.  
17—Fire damp explosion in a colliery at Hammeerly, Prussia, kills 50 persons. \$100,000 loss at Pittsfield, Mass. British steamer Legislator burned at sea.  
18—Death of Miss Frances E. Willard in New York City. Large fire at Pittsburg.  
20—New wharf and custom house at Tampico, Mexico, burned; loss, \$2,000,000.  
25—National Tobacco Company's works at Louisville, Ky., burned; loss, \$2,000,000.  
26—Nine lives lost in a tenement house fire at Charleston, S. C. Seven persons killed at Blue Island, Ill., by the collision of a train and an omnibus. Ten persons killed and five injured by an explosion and fire in Hall Bros. laboratory at Kalamazoo, Mich.  
27—Death of Wm. M. Slingerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record.

**March.**  
2—Six men killed by boiler explosion near Brown, Ala.  
3—Nine drowned by the foundering of the steamer Speedwell off the Florida coast.  
7—Fire causes \$130,000 loss in Brownell & Field Co.'s building at Providence, R. I. \$5,000,000 fire loss at Manila, Philippine Islands.  
11—Death of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.  
13—Eleven men burned to death in Bowers Mission, New York.  
16—Death of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist. Many persons killed in a fire at 215 Wabash avenue, Chicago.  
17—Death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury.  
19—Six convicts killed in a mine at Pratt City, Ala.  
21—Several persons killed in a hotel fire at Butte, Mont.  
23—Forty lives lost by sinking of bark Helen Army off San Francisco.  
25—Death of James Payn, English novelist. Death of Truman P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio, oldest banker in United States. Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha damaged \$100,000 by fire.  
26—For-y-eight sealers of steamer Greenland perished on ice does.  
26—Seven persons burned to death at Kent, Minn.  
27—Death of Congressman Stimpkins, of Massachusetts.

**April.**  
3—Fifty lives lost in flood at Shawnee, Mo.  
4—Fifteen men killed by explosion of powder near San Vicente, Mexico.  
7—Sudden death of Margaret Mather, the tragedienne.  
11—Oxford Junction, Iowa, visited by \$100,000 fire.  
12—Peun glass works at North Irwin, Pa., burned; loss, \$750,000.  
15—Anaconda Copper Mining Co. at Belt, Mont., suffers \$250,000 fire loss.  
17—Fire, following a dust explosion, destroys grain elevator at Boston; loss, \$90,000.  
19—Death of George Parsons Lathrop.  
21—Postmaster General Gary resigns and is succeeded by Charles Emory Smith. Death of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi.  
25—Secretary of State John Sherman resigns.  
26—Wm. B. Day appointed to fill the vacancy. Glasgow, Scotland, visited by a \$750,000 fire. Powder mill at Santa Cruz, Cal., blown up, causing loss of eleven lives.  
28—Atlantic Powder Co.'s works at Dover, N. J., wrecked by an explosion.  
30—Heavy damage done by tornadoes in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota.

**May.**  
2—Thirteen persons killed by tornado at Lerico, Mo.  
3—Schooner Crown wrecked off St. Johns, N. F., and 11 men drowned.  
6—\$125,000 fire loss at Cleveland.  
7—Three hundred persons killed in a riot at Milan, Italy.  
9—Duluth, Minn., suffers a \$100,000 fire.  
11—Wool warehouse burns at Ballardville, Mass.; loss, \$500,000.  
12—Burning of Armour's elevator D and several lumber yards causes \$1,000,000 loss in Chicago.  
14—Thousands killed by cyclone on Sumatra Island, Malay Archipelago. Edward Bomenyl, violinist, falls dead in a San Francisco theater. Ball Bros. glass works burned at Muncie, Ind.; loss, \$285,000.  
16—Flint mill of Mining & Mill Co., at East Liverpool, Ohio, burned; loss, \$100,000.  
17—Great damage done and many people hurt by cyclone in Nebraska.  
18—Business section of Attleboro, Mass., destroyed by fire. Destructive cyclone sweeps through Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin.  
19—Death of William E. Gladstone.  
22—Death of Edward Bellamy. Mine fire at Zollern, Prussia; 45 miners perish.  
23—Italian cabinet resigns.  
31—New cabinet formed in Italy.

**June.**  
1—Death of tragedienne Thos. W. Keene. Transmississippi exposition opens at Omaha.  
4—Death of Capt. Chas. V. Gridley, of the cruiser Olympia at Manila.  
7—Plant of Huzar & Sons, Portersmouth, Ohio, burned; loss, \$400,000.  
11—Case Power Building in Detroit burned.  
13—Collapse of Joseph Letzer's wheat deal.  
15—Resignation of the French ministry.  
26—First party cabinet formed in Japan.  
30—Formation of the Pelloux cabinet in Italy.

**July.**  
2—Strike of stereotypers causes Chicago papers to suspend for four days.  
4—French liner La Bourgoise goes down off Sable Island with 553 passengers.  
6—Hawaiian resolutions adopted by the Senate.  
8—Steelville, Mo., almost obliterated by a waterspout. Congress adjourns sine die.  
11—Suzeta ministry in Spain resigns. Eleven men killed in water tunnel at Cleveland, Ohio.  
19—Powder mill at Oakland, Cal., blown up by a Chinaman and seven lives lost.  
30—Death of Prince Bismarck.

**August.**  
1—Martin Thoru executed at Sing Sing, N. Y.  
8—Bismarck N. D., destroyed by fire. Death of George M. Ebers, Egyptologist and novelist.  
12—United States flag officially hoisted over Hawaii.  
13—Twenty lives lost by cloudburst in Hawkins County, Ky.  
15—Resignation of ministry at Lisbon.  
20—French steamer La Coquette sunk off Newfoundland by the Norge; 10 lives lost.  
21—Seven persons killed in railway collision at Sharon, Mass.  
22—Eight laborers killed by collapse of a wall in Carnegie tunnel, Pa. Carterville, Ill., visited by a \$250,000 fire. 300 miners wounded at Niencia, Silesia. Death of King Malletton of Samoa.  
23—Destructive fire at Logansport, La.  
25—Ex-Gov. Claude Matthews stricken by paralysis at Mebarry's Grove, Ind.  
28—Death of ex-Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana.  
30—Small pox breaks out at Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie.  
31—Wilhelmina becomes Queen of Holland. Confession and suicide of Col. Henry, principal witness against Capt. Dreyfus, at Paris.

**September.**  
2—President Wilford Woodruff, of the Mormon church, died at San Francisco. The British captured Omdurman, opposite Khartoum, in the Sudan.  
4—British troops occupied Khartoum. Cavaignac, French Minister of War, resigns.  
5—Twenty-eight people killed in collision of train with trolley car at Cohoes, N. Y.

**October.**  
1—Great fire in Colorado Springs, Colo.  
2—Fierce gale on South Atlantic coast.  
5—In attempting to quell the rebellion of the Indians at Bear Lake, Minn., several soldiers were killed and wounded.  
8—Great fire in Sidney, N. S. W.  
9—\$200,000 fire at Atlantic City, N. J.  
16—Great fire at Dawson City, Alaska.  
20—Seven men killed by boiler explosion on torpedo boved by Davis near Astoria, Ore.  
23—Ten men killed in a race war at Harpersville, Miss.  
24—Fire on the Brooklyn, N. Y., water front; loss, \$475,000.  
31—New French cabinet formed. Japanese cabinet resigns.

**November.**  
5—Eleven men killed by collapse of new Wonderland theater at Detroit. Seven men crushed to death in a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
6—Capitol at Washington wrecked by gas explosion. Death of David A. Wells, economic writer.  
7—Resignation of the Greek ministry.  
8—General election.  
9—Organization of Japan's new ministry completed.  
10—New ministry formed in Greece. President Masso and secretaries of Cuban republic resign.  
11—Bank at Kirksville, Mo., robbed of \$32,000.  
17—British ship Atlanta sinks off Oregon coast; 26 lives lost.  
18—Death of John W. Keely, the inventor. Twelve laborers killed by train at Hackensack Meadows, N. J.  
19—Death of Gen. D. C. Buell.  
23—Burning of the Baldwin hotel and theater in San Francisco.  
24—26—Great storm sweeps over the country; many lives lost at sea.  
27—Death of Actor C. W. Couderc. Six persons killed by boiler explosion near Fourteen Mile Slough, Cal.  
28—Dynamite explosion in Havana kills 15 persons and injures 25 others.

**December.**  
5—Opening of Congressional session.  
10—Death of William Black, novelist.  
11—Death of Gen. Callixto Garcia at Washington.  
15—Death of ex-Senator Calvin S. Bree. Six persons killed in railway wreck at Madison, Fla.  
16—Six persons killed by a train at Allenwood, N. J. Department store of G. Hartstein's Sons burned at Milwaukee; loss, \$300,000.  
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19—\$1,000,000 fire at Terre Haute, Ind.

...Gen. Zurinden appointed French Minister of War.  
6—Wilhelmina crowned Queen of Holland at Amsterdam. Thirty men killed by falling of a bridge over St. Lawrence River, near St. Regis Indian village. Many killed in riots in Crete. Opening of G. A. R. national encampment at Cincinnati.  
10—Assassination of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, by an Italian anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland. \$200,000 fire at Livermore Falls, Me.  
11—Fire wiped out New Westminster, B. C., and Jerome, Ariz.  
12—Death of Judge Thos. M. Cooley at Ann Arbor, Mich. Hurricane on island of St. Vincent. Legation Indies, killed 300 persons and destroyed much property.  
14—Lorenzo Snow chosen head of the Mormon church.  
18—Death of Dr. John Hall. Death of Miss Winnie Davis.  
20—Ten persons burned to death in an elevator fire in Toledo.  
23—Thirty-six men drowned by sinking of French boat Ville de Pecamp off Pecamp.  
23—Fifty miners entombed in coal shaft at Brownsville, Pa.  
24—Several persons killed and much property destroyed by windstorm at Lima, O.  
26—Tornado destroys property at Tonawanda, N. Y., and kills five at Merrillon, Ont. Death of Miss Fanny Davenport.  
27—Cheremont, Minn., destroyed by fire.  
28—Death of Secretary Thomas F. Bayard. Riot at Panama, Ill.  
29—Death of Queen Louise of Denmark.  
30—Hundreds of lives lost by floods in Japan.

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A story concerning our troops in Manila is told by an English naval officer, who was an eye-witness to the occurrence. "The city was quite crowded," he says, "with both American and Spanish soldiers, and they seemed to be on the friendliest terms. As I was crossing one of the numerous bridges across the Pasig River, I saw a native Filipino spit in the face of a Spanish officer, and then run to the American sentinel, who was guarding the bridge, demanding his protection. It was some time before the Filipino could make himself understood, and the sentry took some time to catch on to what had been done, but you can imagine my surprise when he handed his gun to the Spanish officer and caught the native by the nape of the neck and the seat of his trousers and pitched him off the bridge into the Pasig River. Then he calmly took his gun from the Spanish officer and began pacing the beat as if nothing had happened. The American soldier may not be so military as his brother of Europe, but he is made of the right stuff."



A rather pretty incident is told by a hospital doctor who has some sick soldier boys in charge. There happened to be two men of the same name in the same hospital—that is, their last names and their initials are alike. The other day the sister of one came to see him, but by mistake was shown into the room of the other, a man whom she had never before seen, and, of course, she was slightly embarrassed and departed as rapidly as possible. But not before she had made a decided impression on the heart of the soldier boy. Being almost well, he cultivated the acquaintance of his double, was in time duly introduced to the woman herself, and now—well, the neighbors do say that things are getting decidedly interesting, and neighbors can generally be counted on to know all that is to be known on such subjects. But if things do come to the desired ending, won't there be an awful state of mix in that family when there come to be two men of the same name in it?

And now a Boston man claims the center of the stage long enough to advise that, so far as the annexation of the Philippines is concerned, "celerity should be contempered with cunctation."